(c) and (d) Do not arise.

*380. [*Transferred to the 16th December,* 1985].

Expenditure on IRDP and NREP

†2536. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVI SINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred so far in IRDP and NREP since the year these programmes have been started;

(b) how much provision of funds in the budget was made for these two schemes year-wise since these were started;

(c) whether any evaluation of the achievements of these schemes has been done so far; and

(d) what are the findings of such evaluation if it has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is attached (Statement-I)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Summary of main findings of major evaluation studies on IRDP is given in statement-II.

As far NREP is concerned, some of the States had undertaken evaluation studies. The main observations of these evaluation studies attached (Statement-III).

@Previously unstarred Question 2265, transferred from the 10th December, 1985.

Statement-I

A. Integrated Rural Development Programme :

(Rs. crores)

	Provision in Central budget	Central release	Expenditure including State share
1978-79	103·68‡	70·45	34·07
1979-80	84·30	53·30	78·99
1980-81	91·98	82·58	158·64
1981-82	140·50	128·45	264.65
1982-83	180·50	176·17	359·59
1983-84	210·00	199·58	406·09
1984-85	216·00	213·83	472·20
1985-86	216·00	102·86§	121·51§ (Provisional)

§ Up to October, 1985.

‡ Cent per cent Central Funds.

B. National Rural Employment Programme :

	Central share of allocation	Total expenditure including State share
1980-81	340·00	225·28
1981-82	180·68	318·48
1982-83	190·00	396·12
1983-84	201·65	392·89
1984-85	230·00	501·48
1985-86	230·00	161·02 (up to October, 1985)

Statement-II

Findings of Major evaluation studies on the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Coverage	†I.F.M.R.	†RBI.	†NABARD	†PEO
(a) Number of States	2	16	15	16
(b) Number of districts	5	16	30	33
(c) Number of blocks	17	16	60	66
(d) Sample size.	1859	730	1498	1170
2. Percentage of sample households who received incremental income	90‡	51	82§	88
3. Percentage of sample households who crossed the poverty line	NR	17¶	47††	49·4
4. Percentage loan repayment by the sample households	79·6‡‡	NR	69	9·00 repayment
5. Percentage of ineligible households who received assistance	§§	16	15	25·8

†Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras Reserve Bank of India.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

‡Were happy with the IRD assistance.

§The programme helped push up the average income of the beneficiaries by 82% expressed in 1982-83 prices.

¶After discounting the income on the basis of consumer price index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984.

††22% at current prices.

‡‡Did not find any difficulty in the repayment of loan.

§§Only district-wise figures given .

Statement-III

Main observation of Evaluation Studies conducted by Govt. of Gujarat, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh:

1. Evaluation Studies in Gujarat conducted by Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research Ahmedabad:

1. Substantial employment was generated under the Programme but no continuous employment to workers could be provided.

2. No systematic efforts are made to assess the extent and nature of unemployment in different regions while planning the works.

3. Wages are not paid in accordance with the Minimum wages.

4. Neither proper linkages are established between different rural development programme for the infrastructural gaps nor needs of different regions identified.

5. All the assets created were not of durable nature.

6. Quality of foodgrains supplied were not always good.

II. Evaluation studies in Kerala conducted by the State Planning Boards

1. Preparation of shelf of projects is not being done in a scientific manner with necessary technical inputs.

2. Expenditure in schemes benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was lower than the earmarked 10 percent.

3. The foodgrain distribution was not satisfactory. Quality of foodgrains supplied was low and supply was not timely.

4. Expenditure in non-wage component was low which might have effected the durability of assets.

5. There was greater emphasis on road works, the expenditure on which accounted for 83.21 per cent in 1981-82 and 73 per cent in 1982-83.

6. The programme succeeded to a considerable extent in generating employment . The net addition to employment per worker was 33 days on an average.

7. The execution of works were done through conveners of local beneficiaty committees but contractors often creep in the mark of conveners.

8. In 29 percent of the beneficiary there was improvement in the nutritional levels.

9. There is active participation of Panchayat Committee in selection and execution of work projects.

III. Evaluation studies in Uttar Pradesh conducted by state Planning Institute, Lucknow:

1. No survey was conducted for earmarking the availability of labourer in different areas and no action was taken for making advance planning for implementing the programme.

2. The selection of works to be taken up under the programme was not based on the priorities laid down in the guidelines prescribed by the Government of India.

3. Among the works taken up roads got the maximum share and in the selected districts the expenditure incurred on road was from 74 per cent to 100 percent.

4. There was no proper coordination between different departments implementing the programme and furnishing of information was unduly delayed.

5. The works done and assets created were not of permanent and durable nature.

6. No arrangements were made for maintenance of assets created.

7. Works were executed in many cases by engaging contractors and middlemen.

8. Wages paid to the workers were delayed in many cases and the minimum wages were paid even if output of work by any worker or group of workers wts more than

the prescribed norm. There was also no coordination between wages paid by different departments.

9. During the period under study roughly 50 percent of the funds were utilised out of the available provision.

Wheat lying in the open in Haryana

2537. SHRI NEPALDEV BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that massive wheat stocks worth Rs. 200 crores are lying in the open in Haryana;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to save the stocks from rains and other vagaries of nature; and

(c) the reasons for not moving out the surplus stocks to other wheat consuming States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has stored only 36837 MT of its wheat valued at about Rs 56 lakhs in cover and plinth (CAP) in Haryana as on 31-10-85 for want of covered storage capacity.

(b) The entire stocks stored in CAP by the Food Corporation of India in Haryana are well covered with polythene covers and the following further steps are taken to avoid damage to these stocks:

(i) Stacks are built in dome shape to avoil stagnation of water on the top.

(ii) Proper dunnage is provided under the stacks stored in CAP.

(iii) On sunny days, the stocks are properly aerated.

(iv) Stocks, stored in CAP, are periodcally inspected by technical staff posted at each deport and regular treatment is given to the stocks for proper preservation.

(c) Wheat stocks are being moved out of Haryana to other parts of the counrty speedily keeping in view the over all requirements, the constraints of movement an availability of storage space.

Modernisation of Rice Mills

2538. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of conventional rice industries set up in the country so far;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to modernise such rice mills;

(c) if so, what is the number of such conventional rice mills in Orissa which have been modernised; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) As per reports received by the Central Government, there were 90,335 conventional rice mills in the country as on 1-1-1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) 164, out of which 139 are huller-cum-shellers and 25 are sheller type of rice mills.

Change in the Look of Thar Desert in Rajasthan

2539. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long term plan has been formulated by Government to change the look of the Thar desert in Rajasthan;

(b) what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the progress made so far in making the desert bloom and also develop the left bank area of the Indira Gandhi Canal passing through the Thar desert by planting trees and developing pastures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) The Desert Development Programme started in 1977-78 covers hot deserts in the States of Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan and the cold desert areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The coverage includes 11 districts of Rajasthan in the